





THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

never enters its ports, nor is any European voyager allowed to remain on its shores. The country forms the eastern shore of the Yellow Sea, the great highway to the rich, fertile ports of Northern China; yet its western coast, marked by innumerable and mostly uninhabited islands, dangerous to navigation, has never been surveyed and laid down on our charts. The story of the Korea is diversified by various attempts by the Chinese to encroach on the Northern Provinces, particularly by two invasions of the Japanese, in the 16th century. The latter still hold one new

Japan, opposite Tsu-Sima, the most westerly island of Japan, as a trading and military station. The author of the paper concluded by stating that his object in bringing up the subject of the Korea question was to attract the attention of all who take an interest in geographical discovery and the progress of our commercial intercourse with the East to this new source of enterprise—a country producing silk, cotton, rice, rice, wheat, tobacco, gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, and manufactures similar to those of Europe and Japan. The question arises, how can we visit this country or initiate political and commercial relations with a people whose government is so opposed to us?

designer: The Korean Sovereign is practically independent and despotic, and a direct embassy to his court would effect more than any other course we might pursue. The French would have carried out the end in 1848, had it not been for the loss of their ships on the coast, and they will probably renew the attempt. The Russians are already working down the coast, and the Chinese are endeavouring to reach Korea and Japan now justify the attempt to open negotiations with the Korean Government, and it is hoped that our Government may be induced to take steps towards giving us this new field for scientific exploration and commercial enterprise.

A letter from Captain Sherard Osborn was also read the subject of opening relations with the Koreans, which the writer judged to be practicable and highly desirable. The writer had seen in Peking warehouses

ed with products from that country, fine tobacco, cord stapled silk, paper, timber, and metals which had been brought in carts by land round the head of the Gulf of Leotong.

The President said it was manifest that in a short time this great region, as large as Great Britain, must be opened to other nations, but how it was to be done he was not prepared to say. The buccannering conditions of the days of Raleigh were not suited to

Admiral W. H. Hall described the incidents of the voyage of the *Lyra* and *Alceste* along the coast of the sea in 1818, when he served as midshipman under

"The same," replied Matt Ham. "Wherever they  
 seemed to land, the inhabitants manifested the  
 most trepidation, and one of our men, in par-  
 ticular, who seemed a kindly disposed man, used all  
 the arts of persuasion to induce them to go back to their  
 ps. He drew his hand across his throat, intimating  
 that his head would be forfeited if he allowed them  
 to advance. The land was well cultivated,  
 and stocked with oxen and fowls, but no  
 part of money would induce the inhabitant,  
 to part with a single article. He believed, howev-  
 er, his experience of other places in the West, that  
 if he had a footing upon the coast, he could obtain  
 the goods, King's, and the inhabitants

Mr. Laurence Oliphant believed, from his knowledge of the neighbouring island of Tu-Sima and its importance, the only method of gaining admission to the interior of the Korean Empire was by offering services of this Prince in procuring the consent of the Korean Monarch to receive an embassy.

Mr. Mc'Clough, R.N., Mr. Dallas, and Captain Mc'Clough also took part in the discussion.

In adjourning the meeting, the President congratulated the meeting on the success of the session now terminated, and on the great increase in the number of fellows, particularly advertising to the gratification of his Honourable Highness the Duke of Brabant having been elected one of the five honorary members of the society.

**A CITY FULL OF NOISES.**

*(From the Special Reporter of the Daily Telegraph.)*

It seems to be a city full of noises, both of the day and night, and it is only during the hour of the siesta, even the dogs slumber and the birds cease to sing, that anything approaching quietude can be obtained. At all other hours of the twenty-four, the incessant knocking of the shutters, the clatter of the plates, the whoomen whoomen of the women, the wailing of the children seem to belong to nobody, but of whom everybody appears to be passionately fond; the screeching and squealing of the hordes of grey and black cats, who dispute with the Mauresques upon the housetops; the cawing of the black pigeons, the cormorants and frigatebirds, and the screaming of the fishermen and fruit-sellers, and pedlars of sweetstuff,

meat, and pies, proclaiming the goodness of their wares—be productive of what, in the aggregate, is a rather noisy and somewhat chaotic but such to less cheerful minds make up a continuous din, such that were it prevalent at home would once move the Marquis of Westmeath and Mr. Thomas Gage to the presentation in the hall of the brilliant and the Drapeau of the stars. The night is not one whit more tranquil than in the day. So soon as it is dark, groups of professional musicians gather before every café. The music is not so much a melody as a series of in-in-the-bowl thanks Allah he has arms, and dances then by beating upon the cymbals: the tight-rope dancer bangs the tambourine, the fiddles scream wildly, the guitars twang, there is a clucking of the tongue, and, indeed, the music is a powerful military band plays in the mood of government. Up to 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, you may hear joyous bands of soldiers, interlarded with the good good good good good good good, selling forth choruses about love, and wine, and money. Then the patrols go round, or grand guards

to be relieved, necessitating an immense amount of work. From drums and rattles, and the shrill cry of the Moorish quarians, you will hear the most unseasonable hours the thrumming lutes, the tapping of tomtoms, the gurgling of water-pipes, the piercing reeds, and the blast of brass instruments, which would only be heard on such occasions as the playing of the instruments during the Feast of Bairam; but at such times, and the natives are still so superstitious, as to believe that evil spirits are running, and communicating, and chanting dervish hymns, which neither beggars nor thieves would have dared attempt. Among the horses in the stables, and waggons, and diligences, and omnibuses, or collars thickly hung with little bells. The omnibuses seem to play all night, and the diligences to play on an air organ at intervals. The playing is all high pitched. Finally, every window in the city is filled with the most beautiful pictures. The singers, is, save only when the Sirocco blows, thrown deep open. From ten thousand casements come the sweetest strains of music, and the most melodious of domestic jays in French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, the *lingua franca*, and the *solir*—which is indigenous jargon distracting to hear, agreed on by common consent as a medium of communication between the negroes, and the French peasants from the South, and which sounds to a Welsh peasant by a stammering man with no front teeth and a cold in his head. If Mohamed and the

culty into another form of force, in which it can be made to travel more than six miles before being

the robber is squabbling with a customer; or the nurse is spanking her young charges, and the charges are howling mournfully under such investigation; or if M. le Chef du Bureau of Health and such a department is explaining, with

minimize verbosity and vehemence, to Mr. de la Division, of another department, and for the first time, the crowd heard of sugar and water and cigarettes, measures which are imperatively necessary to insure "the safety and prosperity of the 'future of Algeria'." You are sure to be, as far as hearing goes, as astute as all these transactions. Much is hidden from the eye in Algeria, but nothing from the ears. It is a country of open windows. You may hear almost the first cry of the new-born child and the last groan of the dying man. This is why the journey to the interior is not a trip, and why you find there only with bells and no Judas-holes. But the climate is too beautiful. The courtyards of their houses are perfect as Eden to the sky, and from those courtyards come, at night, the murmur of the Moorish revelry, and sometimes of Moorish quarrelling.

**MOORISH QUARRELLING.**

**AN IMPROBABLE BOON.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* asserts that the latest boon conferred on Parisians by the Government of the Emperor is the liberty to sell trips. Previously it could only be obtained on under very strict conditions.

**LIBRARY IN 1880.**—In 1880 there were 104 public libraries in the United States with upwards of 10,000 volumes in each. The country contained in the aggregate 2,400,437. It is estimated that there are upwards of 12,000,000 volumes in the whole of the public libraries in the United States.

to hear of complaints with  
"and, therefore,"

commercial intercourse with the East to this new sea power, and for enterprise—a country producing silk, cotton, rice, opium, rice, wheat, tobacco, gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, and manufactures similar to those of Europe, and Japan. The question arises, how can we visit a country or initiate political and commercial relations with a people whose government is so opposed to any connexion with the West? The Korean Sovereign is practically independent and despotic, and a direct embassy to his court would effect more than any other course we might pursue. The French would have carried out an expedition in 1848, had it not been for the loss of their ships on the coast, and they will probably repeat the attempt. The Russians are already working *Ar*

eastern coast. The changed state of affairs in China and Japan now justified the attempt to open negotiations with the Government, and it is to be hoped that our Government may be able to take steps towards giving us this new field for scientific exploration and commercial enterprise.

From a letter from Captain Sherard Osborn we also read that the subject of opening up the coast of the Yellow Sea to the writer judged to be practicable and profitable. The writer had seen in Pekin warehouses filled with products from that country, fine tobacco, silk, and other articles, and he thought that they had been brought in carts by land round the head of the Gulf of Leotong.

The President said it was manifest that in a short time the region as large as Great Britain, must be opened to other nations, and that it was probable he was not prepared to say, The business of

editions of the days of Raleigh were not suited to present age, and the opening of commercial relations would have made the work of time.

Admiral W. H. Hall described the incidents of the voyage of the *Lyra* and *Alceste* along the coast of the Indies in 1818, when he served as midshipman under the nameake, Captain Basil Hall. Wherever they attempted to land, the inhabitants manifested the greatest trepidation, and the commander in particular, who seemed a kindly disposed man, used all arts of persuasion to induce them to go back to their homes. He drew his hand across his throat, intimating that his head would be forfeited if he allowed them to accompany him. The land was well cultivated, and the natives were contented.

part of money would induce the inhabitants to part with a single article. He believed, however, in his experience of other places in the East, that, should a footing be once obtained, the inhabitants would prove kindly and very willing to trade with Europeans.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant believed, from his knowledge of the neighbouring island of Tu-Sima and its use, that the only method of gaining admission into the interior of the Korea was by obtaining the services of a native prince in procuring the consent of the Korean Monarch to the establishment of a mission.

Mr. Mc'Dougal, R.N., Mr. Dallas, and Captain Len Young also took part in the discussion.

On adjourning the meeting, the President congratulated the meeting on the success of the session now

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(From the Special Reporter of the Daily Telegraph.)

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 served. At all other hours of the twenty-four, the  
 shrieking and insufling of the wind, the howling  
 of men who seem to belong to nobody, but of whom  
 everybody appears to be passionately fond, the  
 shrieking and squalling of the hordes of grey and  
 black and white dogs who display their fangs  
 in the corners of the houseposts; the strident Arabic of the  
 fishermen and fruit-sellers, and pedlars of sweetstuff,  
 and mince, and pickles, and the shouting of the  
 sailors, are productive of what, in the aggre-  
 gate, may be called "the city's busy hum," but  
 which to less cheerful minds of wealth up a continuous  
 din, and even at times a roar, which has been  
 once more the Marquis of Westminster and Mr.  
 Charles Thomas Bliss to the presentation to  
 parliament of the most draconic repressive ac-  
 tions of the night, and the most sanguinary  
 in the day. So soon as it is dark, groups of  
 itinerant musicians gather before every café, the  
 drums and rattles of their companies are heard  
 in the in-the-bowl chants Allah he has arms, and  
 dis-ces then by beating upon the cymbals; the tight-  
 rope dancer begins the tambourine, the fiddle runs  
 and the guitar enters the scene, and the whole  
 resurges in a word, infinite pastelry. From 8 to 9

powerful military band plays in the Place de Gouvernement. Up to 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning you may hear joyous bands of soldiers, musicians, and young people playing brass instruments, lemon juice, swelling forth choruses about love, and wine, and glory. Then the patrols go round, or grand guards try to be relieved, necessitating an immense amount of noise from drums and clarions. If you were to adjourn the Moorish quarter, you would hear the brasses and the drums, the whirling lutes, the tapping of tomtoms, the gurgling pierced reeds, and the jar of brass stanatans. I was told they only performed on these instruments during the Feast of Bairam; but at such a night day, when the sun is shining and the drumming, the tomtomming, and chanting drowsy lullamys have neither beginning nor end. It

not be always Bairam. Again, the horses in the carts, and waggons, and diligences, and omnibuses have collars thickly hung with little bells. The omnibuses seem to ply all night, and the diligences start from the Messageries at 3 a.m., so that the jingling will never be perpetual. Finally, every window in Algiers is, save only when the Sirocco blows, thrown wide open. From ten thousand casements comes wafted on the breeze the sound of familiar converse and of domestic jars in French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, the *lingua franca*, and the *sabir*—which is indigenous jargon distracting to hear, agreed

on by common consent as a medium of inter-  
communication between the southern and  
the French peasants from the South, and which sounds  
the Welsh spoken by a stammering man with no front  
teeth and a cold in his head. If Mohamed Al had  
been a Frenchman, he would have been called a Dred-  
cottism, — correcting Mini-Bays, his wife, with a  
domestic — the ordinary emblem of marital authority  
among the natives; if the Italian barber is acquainted  
with the thieving and the helplessness of the French mil-  
er he is bewailing her exile from the Boulevards and  
the Hattigolles in the plaintive refrain from the *Pre  
de Cleres*,  
*Reviens-moi ma patrie,  
(O laïnaï moi moï moï;)*  
the robber is squabbling with a customer; or  
the nurse is spanking her unruly charges, and  
the charges are howling mournfully under such  
treatment; or if M. le Chef du Bureau of  
such and such a department is expatiating with  
his friends on the merits of the M. le Chef  
Division, of another department, and for the five  
hundredth time, over sugar and water and cigarettes,  
the measures which are imperatively neces-  
sary to the prosperity and the future of the  
"nature of Algeria."  
You are sure to be, as far as hearing goes, an as-  
sistant at all these transactions. Much is hidden from  
your eyes in Algeria, but nothing is so close to the ear as  
the sound of the *claque*. You may hear almost the first  
of the new-born child and the last groan of the  
dying man. This is why the jealous Moors have built  
their walls so thick, and why the Christians only build  
towers.  
But the climate is too much

As IMPORTANT BOOK.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* asserts that the latest book conferred on Parisians by the Government of the Emperor is a liberty to sell tripe. Previously it could only be ordered on under very stringent regulations.

IN 1865 there were 104 public libraries in the United States with upwards of 10,000 volumes in each. They contained in the aggregate 2,400,471. It is estimated that there are upwards of 12,000,000 volumes in the whole of the public libraries in the United States.

[illegible]



looked on, not as a subject race, but as the equals of the Frenchmen. The Arab chiefs appear to have responded warmly to the appeal, and although the French official

papers would be sure in any case to make out that everything went off to perfection, yet the details give warrant us in accepting a statement so probable that the Emperor's agents would not have hesitated to welcome a ruler who came with the prestige of great name and a great empire, and who was in a large degree the master of their fate.

The Emperor left Paris talking of Mexico, and came back to leave the same talk going on. But, in the meantime, a success in the war had been gained, and the Emperor, who reasonably congratulated himself, saw a danger of an attack from the side of the United States. It appears to have passed away for the moment. The Government of Washington is only responding to the wishes of the Emperor, and the decision of the American people when it declares that it has no wish to find new enemies beyond the American border. General Sherman, who is always on the side of sense and justice, has made a very wise compromise, and has decided that the United States will not interfere in foreign adventures. The authorities at San Francisco, too, appear to have acted with promptitude and energy, and to have stopped the progress of a filibustering vessel, to the great satisfaction of the Emperor. The Emperor's agents at San Francisco feel their conduct has been so good that their adherence to the rules of international law ought to have a splendid reward, and deserves to be met by England with a prompt settlement of the claims.

Alabama. In Mexico itself the slight successes won by the adversaries of the Empire, when the hope of immediate assistance from America spurred them into a burst of momentary exertion, have begotten a more rapid reaction, and the Mexicans now find that come and the French have had time to send troops northward. The *Monitor* announces that no fresh troops are to be sent to Mexico from France except what may be requisite to keep up the strength of the expeditionary force. The French Government, however, generally says that no troops are to be sent anywhere—even at the moment when the transports are leaving the harbour—yet it may be true that the French force in Mexico will not be greatly augmented. It must be remembered that the Emperor Napoleon has already said this the French expeditionary force would be in the process of being removed altogether, and that it should be now avowedly kept up at its full strength by reinforcements is itself a new effort on the part of the Emperor. The French force in Mexico cannot be much under thirty thousand men; and, what with Austrians, Belgians, and native troops of a tolerably trustworthy kind, there must be at least thirty thousand men in the country. Unless the Americans interfere, this force is quite sufficient. When the followers of Juarez have lost all hope of foreign assistance, and there is nothing but desultory war in outlying regions, either the United States will be obliged to withdraw from the country, or it cannot ever pay to pacify it. The time is now coming when the experiment will be so boldly and incautiously tried by the Emperor of the French will be really tested. It will be well to remember that the Emperor cannot make Mexico a success. Hitherto the new order of things there has not had a fair chance. It was thought that the French troops would all be withdrawn; that the United States would send veteran soldiers to occupy the country, and that the Emperor would be found to be unable to keep up the new Empire. No things look a little better. The French do not mean to go; the Americans do not mean to come; and the Emperor Maximilian has for the moment got as many troops as he can get. When the Emperor's speech on the debate on the Address takes place, at the opening of the next *Session*, the Government speakers may have something more comforting and substantial to rely on than mere hopes and surmises that things in Mexico are not so black as they are painted.

emperor of the French has been aw

again horses and ponies, some of which could no longer work, whilst others would not. For two years I had a beautifully-made pony of about thirteen hands high—a dray-horse in miniature—who could do anything I wished. He was ready to go at a moment's notice for an unrequitable trick he had of trying to run away as soon as his head was turned homeward. How he had learnt this trick I never could find out: it was a sort of madness in him. I remember, as a slight punishment of the equine madness which he was prone to, to be found in harness occasionally, as it is in men. I could manage to hold him by using a strong straight bit, recommended by a cunning groom. But even this one day proved ineffectual: he left me in the road with the basket of apples at the corner, and appeared again at my gate, to the horror of my wife and children, with a small piece of a shaft hanging to him. After that I got rid of the pony with much expedition. On another occasion I was run away with in tying a horse out of a dealer's stable. The horse was hardly broken, and I was not a very experienced driver when his owner came out in a great hurry and said, that was his dinner-time, perhaps I shouldn't mind driving about a bit by myself, and "then a gentleman can see for himself whether an animal is likely to suit him or not." Whether the man feared him or not, I cannot tell, but he had no control over him. Before the horse, a handsome thoroughbred, broke into a canter which became a gallop, and fairly ran away with me and the carriage. It was in a town but fortunately not market-day, and I could manage to stop him through the middle of the street, which was fortunate for the sake of the people on the top of a long ladder, which we just missed in passing, and his late master have been pretty certain that the wheel had even grazed it. I shall never forget that man's terror-stricken face looking down upon us

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(From the Spectator, June 10

(From the Spectator, June 10

did want perfection, or as near an approach to it as could be got for the money. And after some years of this kind of expenditure of money, I obtained the very horse I had been looking for, a perfect point except beauty; but that I did not much care about, holding with the old proverb, that handsome is as handsome does. Looking about me at a fair one day, I saw a young mare, which I bought for £26. I had her examined, of course, by a veterinary surgeon, and she was pronounced to be sound. Shortly afterwards my riding-horse fell lame, and I had to give up the idea of buying a new one. I was better carried in my life. She had indeed in perfection the essential points for a riding-horse, good slanting shoulders and high withers; and when heeled, she was a perfect beauty. She had a few days of grooming, the looker, another creature. I have used her from that day to this, and never wish to have better. She never stumbles and never tires, is the most gentle and docile creature in the world, and yet she will spout and buck and rear, and will not allow me to draw my family carriage to the market, or to the mules off, in an hour and a half. To account for her possessing so many various good qualities, I found out that I bought her that she was a half-bred horse; her dam was a cart mare, her sire a thoroughbred. Nature combines all the best qualities of both. Of course she is no beauty; by no means the sort of animal that ladies, or men who know nothing of horses would care to look at. I have a large, her legs some what coarse, but no matter for that. I have no fault to find, and am satisfied with my purchase.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A FAIR FOR AN EMPEROR.—The bill of fare of the supper served at the Palace Muspusta to the Emperor of China, on his visit to the Emperor of Russia, at the Governor's ball, had a peculiarly local character. "We reproduce it in all its African originality:—"*Turkey soup of Houdoucou. Removes: Fœverine game, garnished with kidneys; King's soup, of galle of the fish of Gallia; fillets of young wild boar, of the Madag. Huallo. Entrees: Salsm of Carriage fwins, antelope soup, eudates, pates of Chotts boudards. Roastings: Oush of Opat-Nadis, wild boar hams. Entremets: Briscu.*







### NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Our latest from Wanganui reports the attack upon our fort at Pipirihī, a post occupied by Sir George Grey contrary to the General's opinion. The attack seems to have been kept up for ten days, and to have been too nearly successful to be at all pleasant. The reputed loss of the besiegers is only thirty-nine killed, and of even this small number out of 400 fighting men engaged for ten days, there is no authentic record. The determination of the natives becomes greater now than heretofore.

...and the ...

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, a half-past 10 o'clock, the Cargo of Chilian Flour, ex *Mis*

**LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.**  
**SUPREMACY COURT.**  
**CRIMINAL CASES.**—The Queen v. Dowson, in re Charles Morris, cont. — In re Battle, to set aside order, part heard ex parte Phillips, prohibition; ditto Bradley, ditto; Foley and another, reference from Chambers; in re Dillon, gentile man, one, &c., to set aside order; Blackman v. Mylicombe, re taxation.  
**DEBTS AND RECEIPTS.**—Bent v. Letich, appeal nunc pro tunc.  
**WAGGS WAGGS.**—Ashworth v. Fairbairn and another, in re Equity, — O'Farrell and another v. The Attorney-General.  
**WAGGS WAGGS.**—In re Victoria v. Mar, for judgment.  
**MORTGAGES AND PETITIONS.**—The London Sheep Investment Company v. Kibbey, motion by order.

**DISTRICT COURT.**  
The remainder of the undrafted cases, Nos. 4718 to 18, 000 will be heard on the 11th inst.

field, and the surrounding districts, was held at Neilson Hotel, Parramatta Road, "to take into consideration the

made nine. When we got to Petersham three more were shoved in. (Laughter.) Such was a specimen of the discontent arising out of the alterations made.

be allowed to continue. He thought that they would most heartily adopt the resolution he had read read. (Applause.)

subsequently found that this important information on which the court had been dejected was Mr. Arnold himself.

Mr. Brereton had no wish to take any further part in the meeting unnecessarily, but he thought it well that he should mention a circumstance similar to that related by the last speaker—an incident which had occurred on the same day, and in the same manner, with the same carriage. Dr. Brereton was visiting a cousin with a family, who were ill, on last Sabbath week. Of course the doctor was anxious to return to his duties in Sydney, and he accordingly went to the Burwood station, to take the train.

On the train, as usual, there were a number of plain carriages, with one exception, were full; the passengers were standing up in them, and he could not find a seat. He was obliged to get into a plain carriage made to accommodate eight persons, and he was obliged to stand. Dr. Brereton remarked the conduct of open the door, but he could not find a seat. He was obliged to get into a plain carriage made to accommodate eight persons, and he was obliged to stand. Dr. Brereton remarked the conduct of open the door, but he could not find a seat. He was obliged to get into a plain carriage made to accommodate eight persons, and he was obliged to stand.

but so disgusted was the gentleman already occupy

There were six competitors, namely, Daniel Jox, Tho-

FOR THE SECOND CLASS.  
(Winner of any prizes in any former match will be exclud-

After the ploughing was finished the judges proceed to examine the work done, and the prizes were awarded follows:—

1ST CLASS,  
First Prize—Daniel Joy.  
Second ditto—Henry Appoby.  
Third ditto—Philip Browning.  
2ND CLASS,  
First Prize—John Frage.  
Second ditto—John Wood.  
Third ditto—Samuel Harvey.  
3RD CLASS,  
First Prize—Michael Humphreys.  
Second ditto—Terence Morris.

The prizes selected by Joy and Frage were ploughs made by Mr. Anderson, and the plough selected by Humphreys made by Mr. Anderson.

**SITTINGS IN BANOO.**  
BEFORE their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. J. H. MANNING, and Mr. Justice GIBSON.

to retain his household furniture and tools of trade, provided that within fourteen days he pay the value placed

In the estate of Goodes and Hensley, a special use. Two debts were proved.

James Hayden, charged with having stolen two shirts, a hat, and one handkerchief, the property of R. C. Collins, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Mary Ann Williams was charged with stealing clothing. George Robertson, of Pitt-street, coach boy, charged her with taking 6 o'clock train leaving her house at 5 o'clock, and taking away a watch, a ring and new prisoner in the act of leaving the premises; he asserted that she had been stealing, and proceeding to take a watch and chain, a locket and a brooch. She denied the charge, and said that she was he went after her, and she was taken away. She said she took them from her bosom, handed them to him and gave her into custody; the watch and chain, he said, she produced over the same, as his property, as watch and chain he had been imprisoned for the same neighborhood all day. Court said, let stand.

Elizabeth Jane Williams, Newman and Elizabeth

wandering in a public place and behaving in a  
manner, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one mo

private parties, we might then hope to have light running to the suburbs every hour in the day.

ing. | able, and take the management of affairs who we  
their own interest best promoted by studying the  
public

Sir,—I could put my finger on two competent doctors—Mr. Bennett the superintendent, & H. Quodling.

Yours obediently,

T. L.

Sydney, 2nd September.

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**PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.**

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To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—After many experiments I have found the following most efficacious in stopping the progress of the disease:

One fluid ounce . . . 2 cubic spoonfuls saltpetre  
do do do . . . ditto ditto sulphur  
ditto tincture aconite . . . ditto ditto camphor  
ditto turpentine . . . ditto ditto  
ditto creosote . . . ditto ditto

In every case of hoarseness in the first stage of the disease which has been attended by coughing or spitting of blood, the above mixture will stop the disease in its early stages.

A. TREVOR B.







## SALES BY AUCTION.

TUESDAY, September 5th.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.  
On account and risk of former Purchaser at Sale of Mr. Schlick's Stock.

Gold and Silver Watches, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Pins, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.  
Messrs. CHANDLER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 5th.

Several lots of goods, not cleared from the above sale, which will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Sale at 11 o'clock—Terms, cash.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants.

To Stockholders.

To Speculators, and others.

50 Highlands Maria's Ale.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock, at the Argyle Bond.

At the risk of previous purchaser, 50 Highlands Maria's Ale.

Manila Flax.

10 Cwt.

To Repackers.

To Dealers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Several large parcels of the above.

Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

120 Packages.

Now landing.

To Boot and Shoe Makers.

To Country Buyers.

To Stockholders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

120 Packages of boots and shoes.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 5th September.

To Drapers.

To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Invoy of general drapery and ready-made clothing, comprising:

Super West of England diagonal stripe and doe sacs

Summer doe Brighten sacs

Summer doe trousers 1 1/2 yds

Black doe ditto, 1 yds

Black doe ditto, 1 yds

Black doe ditto, 1 yds

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Black doe ditto, 1 yds

Black doe ditto, 1 yds

## ORDER OF SALE.

THIS MORNING, Tuesday, 5th September.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street.  
Half-past 10 o'clock prompt.  
The cargo of new Chilean flour, just arrived ex Miss Kilmann, from Valparaiso.

Quarter to 11 o'clock.  
The cargo of fine tea ex Dunmore, from Foo Chow.

Quarter to 12 o'clock.  
The cargo of fine tea ex Dunmore, from Foo Chow.

Half-past 12 o'clock.  
Plantation coffee, herring, salmon, general groceries, &c., &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO., Auctioneers.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

The sale will proceed as early as possible in the order advertised.

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